

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1857.

NUMBER 173.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal \$10; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$6; Tri-Weekly \$2; Weekly \$1; Daily \$1; One copy \$1; Two copies \$1.50; Three copies \$2; Four copies \$2.50; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$8; 3 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$1.50 each; Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.

Papers sold by mail are payable in advance.

With the Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

Remittances in mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines, \$1.00; One square, 10 lines, \$1.00; One square, one month, \$6.00; Do each additional line, \$1.00; Do, two months, \$10.00; Do, three months, \$15.00; Do, six months, \$25.00; Do, one year, \$50.00; Do, two weeks, \$3.50; Do, six months, \$9.00; Do, three weeks, \$5.00; Do, twelve months, \$25.00; Standing card, four lines or less, per annum, \$15.00; One square, changeable weekly, per annum, \$15.00; One square, \$1.00; Do, two times per week, per annum, \$6.00; Do, do, three times, \$10.00; Do, do, four times, \$15.00; Extra additional lines, \$1.00 above price.

Advertisements published at intervals, \$1 for first insertion, and 60 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month after payment.

Yearly advertisements, quarterly, all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriff's and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Marriage and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editor.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author; 25 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuation; 25 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements published only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above price.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square 10 lines, \$1.00; first insertion, \$1.00; Each continuation, \$1.00.

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged at the same rate for each continuation; if not continued in Weekly Journal, one cent.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract for yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1857.

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY QUESTION.

There seems to be no one in the Colonies bold enough or false enough to say a word in favor of the recent convention between England and France, by which the former has so inexplicably ceded away some of the vital rights and franchises of her colonial subjects in this part of the world. England, indeed, has rarely before encountered such unanimous and furious opposition from the boldest and most refractory of her Colonies as she now meets from the least enterprising and most loyal of them all. There is absolutely no discordant voice in the general outcry which the convention has elicited in Newfoundland and the neighboring provinces. From the highest officer in the Government down to the humblest fisherman on the coasts there is one loud, unbroken, and indignant protest against it. It is fiercely repudiated by the entire people.

And no wonder. The convention cedes to France, for a nominal and shadowy equivalent which merely adds insult to injury, rights and privileges that are clearly essential not only to the thrift but to the very existence of the leading interest of the colony. Under existing treaties, the subjects of France enjoy a concurrent right of fishing upon certain specified portions of the coast of Newfoundland, together with the adjacent Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; but, with these exceptions, they are totally excluded from Newfoundland and the near Islands, as well as from the coast of Belle Isle and Labrador. This is the present extent of their right, and the colonists have always deemed it great enough. By the treaty in question, however, the concurrent right of the French is made *exclusive* as to about one-half the Newfoundland coast hitherto open to them, and they obtain, beside, a concurrent right upon the best fishing grounds of Labrador and Belle Isle, along with the right of curing fish on the latter island, and of appropriating all the islands on the coast. In addition to this, it is claimed that the peculiar phraseology of the treaty puts it in the power of the French to materially injure if not to destroy the valuable seal, salmon, and herring fisheries both in Newfoundland and on the south coast of Labrador—an opportunity which they will be very certain to improve to the utmost. Moreover, the treaty confers upon the French the privilege of "taking" bait throughout the south coast of Newfoundland, whenever a supply by "purchase" shall fail, which is obviously tantamount to granting the privilege absolutely, and must operate most severely against the interests of the colonists. In short, the concessions of the treaty are so numerous and extravagant as to involve the necessary and speedy ruin of the Newfoundland fisheries as a field of British enterprise. "The cession," says the Bishop of St. John's in a warm and pointed manifesto, "will in a great measure depopulate the southern shore and bays, the seat of a population of over 20,000—a population which nearly doubles itself every fifteen years; and will send 2,000 able-bodied, hardy seamen, born and reared there, to swell the New Foundland colonies at Newburyport and Boston, and man the 'American navy.' The Bishop, in a strain of eloquent severity, adds: 'Never in the darkest days of England's weakness, even when Charles II was little better than a pensioner of the 'Grand Monarch,' was a dispatch penned, or a convention signed, so utterly disgraceful. If the Tri-color were floating from the Tower and a French Marshal installed in Buckingham Palace, it would be difficult to expect that such hard conditions would even then be exacted by France or conceded by England.' 'In France,' he continues bitterly, 'it is brains, not influence, that qualify a man for a public situation, and what an opinion must French statesmen entertain of the statesmen of England, when they proposed such terms to them, compromising the very existence of thousands of British subjects, and robbing them of their birthright.'

In return for these truly astonishing concessions (and this is really the most remarkable feature of the Convention), the Colonists are graciously per-

mitted to retain the exclusive use of their own shores from the Humber to Cape Ray, with the exception, forsooth, of the harbors of Port au Port, Little Harbor, Red Island, and Codroy Island, the only ones upon that coast into which a vessel of any size can enter! This is manifestly sheer mockery, and as such the Colonists very properly treat it. "The act of the British Government," respectfully hints the report of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, "in accepting a tract of coast—already their own—for the purpose of affording to their subjects the means of settlement and fishery, and in the same breath depriving those subjects of the only harbor by which either purpose could be made available, is one which—although characterized by the Secretary of State as a 'concession'—is viewed very differently by those who will suffer from the injury." It is, in fact, so far from being an equivalent for the concessions of the treaty, a serious aggravation of them. The compensation is more humiliating if not more injurious than the loss of the rights for which it is offered. As regards the Colonists, it is considerably worse than none at all.

It is evident, however, that the Convention has been negotiated without any especial regard to the colonists. Its object on the part of the Home Government is plainly to conciliate Louis Napoleon, as the means of cementing an alliance which promises to redound somewhat more to the profit of England hereafter than it has done heretofore. It is simply a stroke of Statecraft, by which the purposes of the British Government are advanced or sought to be at the expense of its distant colonies. The Convention deserves to miscarry, and there is a strong probability that it will. It cannot possibly succeed fairly. According to its own provisions, it must be ratified by the Provincial Legislature of Newfoundland as well as by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and (although the Queen engages to use her best endeavors to that effect) it will never be ratified by the former. Its character and the temper of the people both forbid it. Unless, therefore, the British Government is prepared to urge this Convention in defiance of the subjects it most intimately concerns, and to incur the perplexing and ungracious responsibility of enforcing it against their inextinguishable hostility, we shall probably hear no more of it in its present shape. And it is not very likely that the British Government is prepared for such a fatal responsibility. There can be little doubt that the elaborate and passionate representations to which the Newfoundlanders are sending over to their Majesty will have the effect to greatly modify if not to entirely cancel the obnoxious Convention.

The attempt of the colonists to draw this country into their quarrel promises to be abortive. The Convention, if enforced, would unquestionably operate to the injury of our fishermen, but, as at present informed, we are of the opinion that it does not infringe our technical rights.

Thousands of our readers have lamented the disappearance of the wild and exquisite genius of Laura Lorrimer from our columns, but lo! she reappears in all her beauty and brightness:

(For the Louisville Bulletin.)

THEY CALL THEE A POET.

They call thee a poet, wild, wandering one. With hair like the midnight and eye like the sun; They speak of thy mystic, thy glorious dove; Whence cometh thy sceptre, and what is thy power? A delicate childhood has fostered wild dreams, And whirling have swept o'er life's summer-time streams.

They pulses have leaped to the sound of a name, When love crowned thy soul with a garland of flame; But sorrow or love, howe'er mighty they be, Could forge not such regal enigma for thee.

(For the Louisville Bulletin.)

SHIPPINGPORT, April 21, 9 P.M.

The Belmont, from St. Louis, and Swallow, from Nashville, going through the locks now.

GEN. JACKSON'S GOLD SNUFF-BOX.—Gen. Jackson bequeathed a gold snuff-box to be bestowed upon the bravest soldier in the Mexican war from New York city. A few years ago a joint committee of the New York City Council addressed a letter to Andrew Jackson, Jr., of the Hermitage, inquiring of him if the box was in his possession, and, if not, where and how it could be obtained, but he made no answer. A few weeks ago a similar committee of the present council addressed a similar letter to him, but at the last date he had not answered. The letter-writing mania is not half so strong upon him as it was during the last Presidential canvass.

The New York volunteers have not yet chosen one of their number to be the recipient of the box. They are properly enough waiting to see whether any box is to be had.

AN AMERICAN SHIP WRECKED AND THE CREW MASSACRED.—A Hong Kong letter of February 14 states that reports have reached the foreign anchorage off Apes Hill, of the wreck of an American ship on the south end of Formosa in the fall of 1855, of the massacre of the crew by the natives, and of the burning of the hull. The vessel is supposed to be the long looked-for clipper Highflyer, from California. She had several hundred Chinese as passengers, who were returning home from California, and had with them a large amount of money. She was owned in New York, and applications have been made to the Government to dispatch a vessel of war to the island.

BRANCH'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—We understand that the first number of this immortal work is just completed, and is being privately circulated by the hand of the author himself. It is said to be written in Stephen's finest vein, and promises to throw the literary ventures of Barnum and Wykoff hopelessly into the shade. It is Stephen all over. The opening paragraph contains this glorious tribute to the memory of his distinguished parent:

His form is valled from human view, and his soul is on its flight through wasteless ages, but his virtue will ever bloom in the affections of his kindred and native State.

LAURA LORRIMER.

BELLEFONTE, ALA., April 10.

TUNNELING NEW YORK CITY.—Among the many projects for the relief of Broadway, that of tunneling the principal streets at their intersection with that thoroughfare, is just now receiving the attention of the common council. Mr. C. Perley appeared before the councilmen's street committee, which met last Friday, and presented the plan of a tunnel through Wall street and under Broadway, debouching into Rector street. The tunnel he proposes begins at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, passes up Wall street to Broadway, making a descent of half an inch in every foot, passes along Broadway to Rector street, then down Rector street, ascending gradually until it reaches the level grade, about the distance of a block from Broadway. The depth of the tunnel will be 17 feet below the street, and it will extend in width from curb to curb. This plan may be applied to other streets as well as Wall street. The committee appeared to entertain the project with favor.

It has been discovered that Mr. Henry W. Smith, teller of the Laighton Bank of Lynn, Mass., has embezzled funds of that institution to amount of \$7,000. He used the money for the benefit of the firm of H. S. George & Co., of which his father-in-law is a member.

In return for these truly astonishing concessions (and this is really the most remarkable feature of the Convention), the Colonists are graciously per-

## RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

### PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office at Portland, Deline's Drug Store, on the wharf.

Office at Shippingport, in the Canal Office.

Office at Louisville, Durrett's Clothing Store, corner Fourth and Water streets.

The river is still falling. Last evening there were 8 feet 10 inches in the canal, and 6 feet on the river. A large quantity of rain has fallen, and we may confidently look for a speedy rise.

The Pittsburgh Journal of Monday says:

At twilight there were 6 feet 8 inches water in the channel, and about a foot and a half. From the amount of snow and rain that fell during the past twenty-four hours, another rise may be looked for during the early part of the week.

For New Orleans.—Capt. Dunham's fine steamer, the Fanny Bullitt, will leave for New Orleans this evening. The Fanny has been laid up about two weeks, and undergone a thorough renovation. She has excellent accommodations, and under such officers as Capt. D. and Mr. Field, the clerk, passengers will be well provided for.

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The Pete Whetstone, Capt. Greenlaw, also leaves for New Orleans to-day.

For St. Louis.—The Southerner, Capt. Triplett, decided favorites with travelers, is the packet for St. Louis to-day. She is an elegant boat, and keeps a capital table.

The regular Evansville packet W. A. Eaves is at the city wharf, and leaves this evening.

The T. C. Twitchell will arrive from New Orleans to-morrow. The regular Evansville packet W. A. Eaves is at the city wharf, and leaves this evening.

The following we copy from the St. Louis News of Monday evening:

The river at this point is falling rapidly, and has fallen about two feet since Saturday morning. All the upper rivers are reported falling by the last arrival, but there is water enough in them yet for all boating purposes.

The Upper Mississippi.—This river remains closed above Lake Pepin, with no immediate prospect of a break-up. The steamer Mansfield returned from the foot of the lake this morning, and reports it covered with solid ice three feet in thickness, and the weather on the 16th, the day the boat left, very cold. The officers of the Mansfield are of the opinion that, should the weather turn warm, boats might be able to reach St. Paul by the 1st of May. The Mansfield met in all about twenty boats bound for St. Paul, all of which will be detained from two to four weeks getting there, unless a change in the weather should take place. The Mississippi is falling fast from Dubuque down.

There were thirteen arrivals at our wharf before 10 o'clock this morning, and as many more are expected before night. Receipts of produce have been extremely heavy to-day.

(By the Louisville, Shippingport, and Portland Line.)

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HARPER FOR MAY.—MESSRS. CRUMPT and WELSH have received Harper for May. This number completes the last volume and contains

## EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1857.

**A FIGHT BETWEEN EDITORS.**—A correspondent at Cynthiana, Harrison county, writes us that a personal encounter took place in that place, on the 20th inst., between the two village editors, Major Morey of the "News" and Mr. F. L. McChesney of the "Age." There has been no good feeling existing between them for some time, in consequence of strictures published in the "Age" upon the Major. This the latter gentleman saw fit to resent, and on Monday, meeting Mr. McChesney in front of the "Age" office, he inflicted chastisement upon him with his cane.

The parties were arraigned for disturbing the peace, and Major Morey, pleading guilty, was fined \$5 and the costs. It is hoped that this will be the end of the matter—that Mr. McChesney's bruises will soon heal, and the tenor of life in the beautiful village of Cynthiana flow on as even, calm, and placid a current as the waters of South Licking which lave the boundaries of the pleasant town.

**THE CAMEL EXPERIMENT.**—The Washington Star says: "The camels in Texas have been heard from up to the 17th of March. They are doing well, and those first brought over are in use for the transportation of supplies between San Antonio and Camp Verde. Three little ones were born in March and are thriving, and five or six more births are expected. From the reports of the condition of the animals, at present, and through the eleven months that the first importation have been on the continent, we may regard all doubts as to their acclimation dissipated, and that so much of the experiment is a fixed fact. The only remaining indeterminate point is the character of the stock that may be produced. For this, time will be required. The officers in charge are, however, sanguine that it will fully equal that of Asia Minor and Africa, and may, by proper attention, be more highly developed.

**WEATHER AND CROPS IN LOUISIANA.**—All of our Louisiana exchanges report extraordinary cold weather and serious injury to the crops. At Alexandria there was ice a quarter of an inch thick on the 6th. In Catshoula parish the fruit and mast are all killed, and the cotton greatly damaged. On Bayou Bartholomew the planters were replanting their corn and cotton. In West Baton Rouge the cotton has been nearly all destroyed and the corn will require replanting; but the sugar cane can easily recuperate. In St. Mary's parish a full sugar crop is expected—larger than ever before grown up in that section. In Opelousas parish the sugar cane has not been injured by the cold weather. So there is a fair prospect for a good sugar crop.

**A curious thing has taken place in Austria.** It seems that the Hungarians, since their kingdom has been merged into Austria, and since a monopoly of tobacco has been introduced, have out of opposition ceased to cultivate the weed, preferring to plant sugar beets in stead. They will not give their tobacco for an arbitrarily determined price. This opposition has reached such an extent that Austria is obliged to go to foreign countries to purchase tobacco of an inferior description. Immense quantities of Markish or Brandenburg tobacco go to Austria, and the demand is so great that it has risen from 4 thalers to 18 thalers per hundred weight.

**SCARCITY OF FOOD IN WESTERN IOWA.**—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from St. Joseph, Mo., under date of April 13th, says that, while on a recent visit to Western Iowa, he met long trains of wagons going, as the driver said, "into Egypt to purchase corn." The severe and protracted winter had pressed hard upon the newly arrived immigrants who had not had time to prepare for its rigors, while the almost entire consumption of flour, corn, and bacon had presented the alternative of famine, or sending into Missouri for supplies.

**PAPER TOWNS.**—The Nebraska papers caution the public against the deceptive schemes of various persons in the East who are advertising the sale of lots in that Territory which have no existence, and are never likely to have.

We have been shown the prospectus of one of these sham enterprises emanating from the land of wooden nutmegs, by which a number of citizens in this State have been deceived. If people desire to invest in Western lands they should do so after personal investigation.

**FAMINE IN TEXAS.**—J. R. Simms writes to the Austin Intelligencer from Round Rock, Williamson county, under date of March 30th, to the effect that "there are a number of families that have not had a morsel of bread for weeks, and don't know when they will get any, as they have spent the last red cent months ago. To use a common phrase of the country, they have staid, until they are too poor to leave."

**Mr. William E. Burr, who has occupied the position of Teller in the Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, for several years past, has resigned the situation for the purpose of removing to Chicago.**

**A large lot of white corn has been received at Austin, Texas, from Mexico and is selling at \$1 10 per bushel.**

**The Texas Recorder says that General Houston arrived at his home in Huntsville last week "in fine health and young enough to be President yet."**

**The cold weather of the first week of this month used up the corn crop in Eastern Texas.**

**Dumas a Cook.**—A Paris letter to the Boston Traveler says:

Mme. Emile de Girardin has given two parties recently (the first she has given), which promise well for the brilliancy of her drawing-room. At the first M. Alex. Dumas cooked the supper (he prided himself a good deal on his cooking) and read a comedy he wrote in twenty-four hours.

**FOUR MEN MISSING.**—We have been informed that on Saturday, the 28th ult., an organized body of men in Cass county, Nebraska, arrested nine men charged with jumping claims, who were tried before the committee to adjust and settle disputes about claims in that county—that after hearing the testimony in the case the committee decided that they had nothing to do with the case, and the matter must be settled at the Land Office.

The prisoners were kept in custody after the decision, and at night five of the prisoners were sent across the Missouri river; and it is supposed that the other four were murdered and thrown into the river, as nothing has been heard from them since that night. We understand that several of the persons engaged in the arrest have been arrested; and, from a verbal report of the evidence taken on the examination, we think that the missing men have been murdered.

The names of the missing men are Johnson and his son and Kelley and a son-in-law of Kelley.—We did not learn his name.—*Council Bluffs Bugle*, 7th.

## THE VARIETIES.

By the adoption of the north and south line of Minnesota, as proposed by Congress, the new State will measure as follows: Length of State, 340 miles; width of State, 280 miles; area of the State, 75,000 square miles.

**San Francisco City Bankrupt.**—The San Francisco Herald states that the schools in that city have been brought to a close for want of funds; that the firemen are without means to continue an organization, and that the prisoners in jail were actually starving, their wants having been relieved for that day by funds contributed by the Grand Jury.

Mr. Trafton, late member of Congress from the Berkshire (Mass.) District, has returned to the pulpit and to his old charge, the Springfield (Methodist) Pynchon street Society.

The Chinese emigration to Australia continues unabated; 3,000 have left for Sydney and Melbourne since January 1, and vessels are chartered to take 7,000 more.

The amount of gold shipped from Australia this year is nearly \$7,500,000.

**THE Camel Experiment.**—The Washington Star says: "The camels in Texas have been heard from up to the 17th of March. They are doing well, and those first brought over are in use for the transportation of supplies between San Antonio and Camp Verde. Three little ones were born in March and are thriving, and five or six more births are expected. From the reports of the condition of the animals, at present, and through the eleven months that the first importation have been on the continent, we may regard all doubts as to their acclimation dissipated, and that so much of the experiment is a fixed fact. The only remaining indeterminate point is the character of the stock that may be produced. For this, time will be required. The officers in charge are, however, sanguine that it will fully equal that of Asia Minor and Africa, and may, by proper attention, be more highly developed.

**Curious Things.**—A cotemporary well asks "what next?" when noticing the fact that the Countess of Castiglione made a sensation at one of the Emperor Napoleon's recent levees, by appearing with her dress looped up at the side, so as to expose her symmetrical limbs almost to the knees and displaying the neatly turned ankles, which were clasped with magnificent bracelets. The robe and corsage were of cloth of silver, the latter perfectly tight and considerably decollete, with extremely short sleeves and no ornament or trimming whatever but a large diamond heart, the former displaying an underskirt looped up at one side. On the head five diamond hearts were held together by an arrow transpiercing them, and a flowing veil completed the costume.

SEARCH AND RESCUE.

**Bloody Affray in Jail.**—A woman named Rose Bell alias Martin went to the jail in Washington, D. C., on Thursday, with some refreshments for a prisoner named Jones, with whom she was intimate. Some circumstances, says the Star, had excited the jealousy of Jones, and while she was at the jail he asked her to kiss him, and, on her attempting to comply, he threw one arm affectionately around her neck and with the other hand drew a razor across her throat, literally "battering her with a kiss." He was secured before he could finish his deadly purpose. The gash made by the razor severed the windpipe, but it is thought she may recover.

**Panther Killed.**—The Lewishburg Era says that a panther was killed on the 30th ult., in the Little Levels, Pocahontas county, Va., by Messrs. Wm. L. McNeil and Samuel Auldrige. It measured seven feet from tip to tip. When found it was stationed in the top of the weighing scales, near the comb of the house, with its feet extended and resting upon the cross pieces which hold the rafters secure—a very singular position, truly. The panther was shot by Mr. McNeil, but having a small load, it fell, but was not killed. Being in somewhat of a perilous situation, our friends were forced to meet the issue as best they could, and, during the struggles of the panther to regain its feet, its tail slipped through the crack of the paling, when it was eagerly seized by one of the party, and thus held until the other killed it with a fence rail. This is the second panther that has been killed in the same neighborhood this spring.

**The Boston Advertiser** reports the following peculiar case of suicide:

A man named Thos. P. York was brought to the Sixth Police Station on Thursday afternoon, where he stated that he had taken poison. His appearance then belied his statement, but in the course of an hour or two this fact became apparent, and a physician was called in. The man said he had taken arsenic because his sister was about to marry a man older than herself. He refused to take the antidote prepared by the physician, until he was assured that the proffered medicine was only intended to ease his pains so that he might die easily. He then took it, but the poison had taken too strong a hold, and, although he vomited much, he died in great suffering during the evening.

Frederick the Great wrote to one of his Generals: "I send you with 60,000 men against the enemy."

On numbering the troops it was found there were but 50,000. The officer expressed his surprise at such a mistake on the part of his sovereign. Frederick's reply was, "I counted you for 10,000 men."

**Jews Changing the Sabbath.**—The Baltimore True Union says: "Lord's day services have of late been held by the Israelites of our city. A call is now made for a decision, as to the permanent continuance of the arrangement. This will prove an important test to the Jews, should the arrangement prove permanent."

Cat skinning is business in London. The cats are seized, their heads fastened to a spike, and they are skinned alive. The skins, when taken from the living animal, average 2s. 2d. each; the skin of a dead cat, according to experts, is valueless, because "the fur loses its gloss." Mary Becket, a dirty, ragged, and very ill-favored woman, about forty-five years of age, was, the other day, convicted in London of skinning two cats alive, and she was sentenced to three months imprisonment; and John Glander was held to answer a charge of having dealt more largely in live cat hides.

California has not increased in population during the last year. The statistics of the port of San Francisco exhibit the fact that the total arrivals during the year were 28,265, and the departures 22,903, showing only the trifling gain of 5,272, and during the last six months of the year the departures were 927 in excess of the arrivals.

**The Texas Recorder** says that General Houston arrived at his home in Huntsville last week "in fine health and young enough to be President yet."

**The cold weather of the first week of this month used up the corn crop in Eastern Texas.**

**Dumas a Cook.**—A Paris letter to the Boston Traveler says:

Mme. Emile de Girardin has given two parties recently (the first she has given), which promise well for the brilliancy of her drawing-room. At the first M. Alex. Dumas cooked the supper (he prided himself a good deal on his cooking) and read a comedy he wrote in twenty-four hours.

**FOUR MEN MISSING.**—We have been informed that on Saturday, the 28th ult., an organized body of men in Cass county, Nebraska, arrested nine men charged with jumping claims, who were tried before the committee to adjust and settle disputes about claims in that county—that after hearing the testimony in the case the committee decided that they had nothing to do with the case, and the matter must be settled at the Land Office.

The prisoners were kept in custody after the decision, and at night five of the prisoners were sent across the Missouri river; and it is supposed that the other four were murdered and thrown into the river, as nothing has been heard from them since that night. We understand that several of the persons engaged in the arrest have been arrested; and, from a verbal report of the evidence taken on the examination, we think that the missing men have been murdered.

The names of the missing men are Johnson and his son and Kelley and a son-in-law of Kelley.—We did not learn his name.—*Council Bluffs Bugle*, 7th.

**The Maysville Eagle** is informed that the Rev. John A. McClung will certainly accept the call that has been made upon him to become the pastor of the Presbyterian church in that city.

**The Dalton Case.**—Our readers doubtless remember that more than a year ago Mr. Summer was severely beaten by a Mr. Dalton for being too intimate with D. wife. Summer died and Dalton was tried and suffered a short term of imprisonment. Dalton has now brought suit for divorce. In the trial another crime of the defendant, that of abortion, has been divulged. The Boston papers give full details of the trial. The traveler, in an editorial on the case, after stating that Dalton had unsuccessfully attempted to have the matter arranged privately so as to avoid publicity, goes on to say:

We believe that this case never should have been brought into court, or before the public, to monopolize the time of the one, and to create disgust in the mind of the other. It is said that justice demanded of Mr. Dalton that he should act as he has acted; but if all such cases were brought up for trial, as on abstract grounds they should be, would there not be a very state of things brought about? If a wronged husband is impudently bound to seek redress for his wrongs, why should not all injured wives seek similar redress? There are ten—aye twenty—women wronged in the way that Mr. Dalton has suffered; that is to say, through the infidelity of their spouses—where one man is so wronged. Yet they submit to this wrong, and continue to live with faithless husbands year after year, and for life, in order to avoid scandal.

Mr. Dalton could not be expected to live with his wife, and no one has thought that he should make any sacrifice of that kind to the feelings of either his wife's family or the community; but if he had done so, would it have been anything more than is constantly done by amiable and virtuous women, towards whom their husbands do not keep up even the semblance of fidelity? It is a wrong state of opinion that allows man to sin with impunity, and yet would hold woman to the letter of the old law.

However, as we never expected that Mr. Dalton would live again with his wife, we need not attempt to argue the point; but we see no reason for changing the opinion we have expressed, as to the propriety of his general conduct in pushing this case of domestic warfare to the utmost extreme to which it can be carried. He has done no more than he had the right to do—no more, perhaps, than most men would do in a similar case; and the court would doubtless sustain him in all his legal rights; but it is with the moral propriety and policy of his course that we have dealt, and with which the public is the most interested.

**INGREDIENTS OF TOMATO KETCHUP.**—The Boston Traveler gives the following as the ingredients of the celebrated tomato ketchup manufactured in that city:

Old, otherwise worthless and musty dried apples, are bought up, ground fine, boiled, flavored, and spiced, and the result is, No. 1 ketchup! A manufacturer's agent boasted of having twelve tons of such dried apples on hand, to be used this way.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, 17th.]

**THE COAL TRADE.**—We have procured from the record kept by the lock-masters on the Monongahela the exact amount of coal passing through since the breaking up of the ice about the middle of February, 1857. The account stands thus:

For Pittsburgh Use. Down River, February ..... 326,300 4,528,841 March ..... 625,300 2,034,916

Total bushels ..... 951,600 6,568,757

Thus there had come through the locks up to the first of April for this year, 7,515,357 bushels. As the returns are made up by the lock-keepers monthly, we have not the exact account of shipments for the present month. We were told by one of the clerks of the Monongahela Navigation Company, that the number of coalboats which have left for market in the last sixteen days will not vary much from 50 pairs, which, at a fair average, we are informed, will carry 25,000 bushels per pair. This would give an aggregate of 1,250,000 bushels.

The coal veins which occupy the hill opposite this city yield very abundantly. The quantities shipped therefrom this year we cannot state exactly. Certainly one million of bushels is below rather than above the true amount. Adding the estimated and real amounts as above, we have shipped and brought to our own market for the year 1857, 9,265,357 bushels of coal.

This is a very favorable state of the case as compared with what last year presented. Navigation, then, only commenced about the 20th of March. At the end of the month 255,659 bushels of coal only had passed the locks for our own and the lower markets. Up to the present time this year, nearly as much of this great staple has passed through the locks as for the whole of last year. The account is as follows:

For 1856 ..... 8,584,085 February and March, 1857 ..... 7,515,157

Taking into consideration the approximate amount above mentioned for this year it will be seen that already we are more than a million bushels ahead of the whole shipment through the locks of last year. In fact much of the coal which has already found its way to this market this spring was loaded last summer and fall, and waited until now before it could find an outlet. If we are favored with a good river through the remainder of the season, the amount of fuel will be shipped from here will insure the people of the lower Ohio and Mississippi against the danger of suffering such as they endured during the shooting days of last winter.

**MONEY Diggers in Roxbury.**—For the last seven or eight years, at different times, a party of three or more have been in the habit of visiting a field situated on the west side of Ruggles street, Roxbury, and digging for hidden treasures. The spot is near a creek, and long before the mill-dam was built small vessels passed up and down, and near this place it is supposed the famous Captain Kidd buried some of his money. Within the last four weeks, a party of three persons have visited the place and dug for the money, and on Wednesday night last, five persons proceeded to the field, and their proceedings were witnessed by a police officer and several others. The first one was engaged in digging a ring around a large tree, (where it is supposed the money lies) and would throw each shovelful of dirt from the place very carefully, so that if the "gold" came out he could see it.

The second was occupied in bailing water out of the hole; the third person had run a very long iron rod down into the place where the first person was digging, and he sat upon the bank, with his foot upon the top of the rod, and as they proceeded he would drive it still further into the ground. The fourth also sat upon the bank and held in his hand a so-called "charm-rod," or, as the officer calls it, a "tob," it being a long piece of rattan, which had a heavy substance on the end of it that kept it in continual motion; this person kept up his operation of "bohing" over the hole, until they stopped their work for the night. The fifth person appeared to be a waiter upon the rest, and did his work by signs, as they were not allowed to speak on the ground, so that he would dispel the charm, and the money would immediately "move away."

These deluded persons continued digging from 11 o'clock Wednesday night until 3 o'clock Thursday morning. Their operations in digging have not been very successful, as they agreed to handmously remunerate the officers (if they got any money), if they would watch around the place and keep off all evil-disposed persons. The officers have as yet received none of the profits, and the chance is that they will not very soon. Some evenings since two women came to the place, in company with three men, apparently to do the talking. From them it was learned that a fortune-teller had told them of the money, and of the manner in which they should proceed to find it, and accordingly they had done so. These persons are Americans, and it is somewhat surprising that they can be so foolishly misled by the trickery of a humbugging fortune-teller.—*Boston Traveler*.

Reports from Kansas state that Col. Lane and his friend recently dined together and are now sworn friends. This is not unexpected. They are birds of a feather, and no political difficulties could keep them apart for any length of time.

**"WOODLAND CREAM."**—A Pomade for Beautifying the Hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed.

**FETHRIDGE & CO.**

Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."

For sale by all Druggists.

J. S. MORRIS & SON, Agents.

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A. J. MORRISON & CO., JOHN W. BARRETT  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
SADDLERY HARDWARE,  
AND MANUFACTURERS OF  
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,  
AND  
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,  
&c., &c., &c.,

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk or beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.

JUNE 20th, 1852. D. & W. & CO.

A. MCBRIDE,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY MANU-  
FACTURE OF PLANES AND MECHAN-  
ICAL TOOLS, No. 69 Third street, Louisville,  
Ky.

GENTS' FRENCH CALF CONGRESS  
Gaiters, Oxford Trousers, and low strap Shoes,  
sewed and pegged for sale low by  
OWEN & WOODS,  
455 Main street, one door from Third.

JEWELRY.  
A large and rich assortment of  
CORAL, CAMEO, PAINTED, and  
GARNET JEWELRY,

Direct from the manufacturers and importers, is now  
open for inspection at JOHN KITTS & CO.'S,  
Main street.

GRAND SUBSTITUTION.  
LADIES' SUBSTITUTION is called to the great invention of  
BRASS HOOPS for Skirts instead of the Whalebone  
which are so apt to be broken. You will find them as  
cheap as whalebone and very much better.

MARTIN & PENTON, Agents,  
96 Fourth street.

A Review of Campbell's Examined.  
A REVIEW OF REV. DR. JETHRO'S BOOK entitled  
"Campbell's Life of Jesus," by M. L. LEWIS, Price \$1.  
Also, the Christian System, by A. Campbell. Price \$1.  
Just received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH,  
537 Main st., opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

New Books.  
THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, by P. C.  
Headley, author of the Life of Josephine, etc.  
The Husband in Utah, or Sights and Scenes Among the  
Mormons with remarks on their Moral and Social Economy,  
by Austin N. Ward. Price \$1.  
The American Gentleman's Guide to Politeness and  
Fashion or Familiar Letters to his Nephew, containing  
Rules of Etiquette, Directions for the Formation of Character, etc., by Henry Lunnets. Price \$1.25.

The above, together with almost everything in the book  
way, may be had of CRUMP & WELSH,  
84 Fourth street, near Market.

Episcopal Prayer Books.  
Just received—a large assortment, new edition, large  
print, in velvet and morocco bindings.

Delton's Sermons;  
Vinton's do;  
Hale's do;  
Kingdon's do;  
Trenck's do;  
Molville's do;  
McIlvane's do;  
Chapman's do;  
Dove's do;  
Lectures on Morning Prayer, by Hallam;  
Family Prayer, by Griswold;  
Ilo do Berrian;  
Ilo do Wauwright.

For sale by S. RINGGOLD,  
56 Fourth street.

LADIES' RIDING HATS—Just received at  
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S.

NEW ARRIVALS OF HATS, CAPS,  
AND STRAW GOODS, at PRATHER,  
SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, Coun-  
try and City Merchants supplied at Eastern  
prices.

YOUNG'S AND YOUTH'S HATS, in great variety, at  
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S.

RESS HATS—An extra article of Dress Hats ready  
for our sales this morning.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

FELT HATS—All colors, styles, and qualities, just re-  
ceived per express at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S.

New Books and Fresh Supplies.

THE Story of a Pocket-Bible, with Illustrations, \$1.  
Paper Dolls and How to Make Them. Another fresh  
supply, 40 cents.

The Desert of Shal, by Rev. Horatius Bonar, D. D. \$1.  
The Way Home, 50 cents.

The Pilgrim's Progress, a full illustration of "The Pilgrim's  
Progress," 60 cents, and a full illustration of "The Pilgrim's  
Memorial" of Captain Hedley Vicars. A fresh supply,  
40 cents.

An Analytical Concordance to the Holy Scriptures. By  
Rev. Dr. Eddie. \$3 cloth, and \$3 50 in sheep.

Home, or a Book for the Family. By Rev. Dr. Tweedie.  
Examples from the 18th and 19th Centuries. By Mrs. L.

II. Signorini. 75 cents.

Hockford's Works in 16 vols. \$10.

For sale by A. DAVIDSON,  
537 Main st., Third street, near Market.

Fashions for April.

FRANK LESLIE'S GAZETTE OF FASHIONS for  
April just received and for sale by

CRUMP & WELSH,  
84 Fourth street, near Market.

EMBROIDERIES—A choice assortment of Collars,  
Sleeves, Sets, Bands, Flounces, Edgings, Dimples,  
in a word a complete stock of everything needed. Call at  
537 Main & PENTON'S, 96 Fourth st.

HAWS AND SCARFS—A choice assortment of va-  
ried colors can be found at MARTIN & PENTON'S, 96 Fourth st.

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PARASOLS AND FANS of every kind and color, size  
and price, at MARTIN & PENTON'S, 96 Fourth st.

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HAWS AND SCAR

## EVENING BULLETIN.

OFFICIAL.

### BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 20, 1857.

Present—Andrew Monroe, President, and all the members.

On motion, the reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

The bond of O. H. Strattan, clerk of the Board of Aldermen, was presented, and, on motion, the same was approved. Also, the bond of J. M. Vaughan, clerk of the Common Council, was approved.

The following bonds were referred to the Committee on Finance, to wit:

N. L. McClelland, City Tax-Collector, Western District;

R. H. Snyder, City Tax-Collector, Eastern District;

A. W. R. Harris, Assessor;

E. D. Prewitt, Street Inspector, Eastern District;

James Kirkpatrick, Chief of Police;

George W. Griffey, Street Inspector, Western District;

R. A. Collins, Coal Inspector;

R. J. Elliott, City Attorney;

Jeremiah Diller, Wharfmaster;

Henry Wolford, Treasurer;

J. T. Murray, Railroad Tax-Collector, Western District;

John M. Read, Sexton Oakland Cemetery;

John D. Pope, Auditor.

A claim of \$8 50 in favor of W. S. D. Megowan, for sheriff's fees, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen, allowing Daniel McSweeney a tavern license on Jefferson street, between Floyd and Preston, which was referred to the Committee on Taverns and Groceries, Eastern District.

The annual report of John D. Pope, City Auditor, was presented and referred to the Finance Committee.

A report was presented from Wm. Cross for the grading of First street from the river to the creek, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

Mr. Muir presented a petition signed by numerous citizens, dealers in wines, liquors, &c., asking that authority be given them to employ and pay Mr. L. F. Thompson for inspecting and gauging their liquors, which was read and referred to the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Eastern and Western Districts, with leave to report, when—

Mr. Huston, from said Committee, after investigation, reported against granting the prayers of the petitioners, which report was concurred in and said petition was rejected.

President Monroe appointed Messrs. Sargent and Weaver a Committee on Cemeteries.

Mr. Sargent presented a communication from the trustees of the "Polish House of Israel," proposing to purchase a lot in the Oak Hill Cemetery, which was read and referred to the Committee on Cemeteries; when—

Mr. Sargent, from said Committee, after investigation, reported a resolution authorizing the Mayor to sell and convey to the "Polish House of Israel" lot No. 7 in Oak Hill Cemetery, for the sum of \$500 per acre, payable in five annual instalments, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monroe and Messrs. Baird, Browning, Caswell, Craig, Huston, Muir, Newiman, Pope, Sargent, Semple, Shanks, and Weaver—13.

Nays—Messrs. Gillis, Kendall, and Overall—3.

Mr. Muir presented a petition from J. Innes Williams, asking that he be exempt from paying a license for exhibiting his panorama of the Bible, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, with leave to report, when—

Mr. Muir from said committee reported a resolution granting the prayer of petitioner, which was adopted.

Mr. Muir, from the Finance Committee, to whom was referred a resolution authorizing the Mayor to borrow \$20,000, to meet the expenses of the city, reported against the passage of same, which report was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Browning, Muir, Overall, Pope, Semple, and Weaver—7.

Nays—President Monroe, and Messrs. Caswell, Craig, Gillis, Huston, Kendall, Newman, Sargent, and Shanks—9. When—

A motion, to recommit the same with instructions to report an ordinance directing the Mayor to borrow the same from the sinking fund, was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monroe, and Messrs. Baird, Browning, Craig, Muir, Overall, Pope, Semple, and Weaver—9.

Nays—Messrs. Caswell, Gillis, Huston, Kendall, Newman, Sargent, and Shanks—7. Subsequently—

Mr. Muir reported an ordinance to borrow \$20,000 from the Sinking Fund, which was read once, and the second reading thereof being dispensed with by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elect, on motion it was adopted.

Mr. Pope, on leave, reported a resolution, requesting the Mayor to inform the Council why the ordinance prohibiting the throwing of filth, &c., in the streets, obstructing the streets, gutters, and sidewalks and prohibiting the fast driving of drays and carts, has not been enforced, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

J. D. Salvage, \$26, for repairing a well and bridge;

Jno. G. Lyons, \$214 56, for repairing Beargrass Cut-Off;

Brown & Vaughan, \$88 35, for coal furnished to the Workhouse;

Overall & Moran, \$26 73, for groceries furnished to the Pest House;

John Liley, \$6, for rent of Police Office in the Eastern District;

J. B. Wilder & Bro., \$32, for oil furnished Union Fire Co.;

J. B. Wilder & Bro., \$32, for oil furnished the Rescue Fire Co.

Mr. Weaver, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Mayor to cause the contract for the improvement of the sidewalks in front of the Western Cemetery to be extended so as to embrace all that portion belonging to the city and fronting on Jefferson street, which was adopted.

Mr. Gillis, from Committee on Police, to whom was referred the annual report of the Chief of Police, presented the same, which was ordered to be filed.

Mr. Muir, from Committee on Finance, was discharged from the further consideration of a resolution directing the Mayor to borrow \$10,000 to pay street and expenses of workhouse.

Mr. Muir, from the Finance Committee, to whom was referred a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Mayor to contract with J. M. Summers for keeping in repair the pumps and wells of the Eastern District, with an amendment from this Board, reported in favor of adhering to the amendment, which report was concurred in, when, on motion Messrs. Muir and Shanks were appointed a committee of conference to confer with the Board of Aldermen in relation thereto.

Afterwards, Mr. Muir, from said committee, reported in favor of receding from the amendment of this Board, and adopting the Board of Aldermen resolution, which report was rejected; when

Mr. Shanks moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the Board of Aldermen resolution in relation thereto, which motion carried; when—

Mr. Gillis offered, as a substitute, a resolution directing the Mayor to contract with said Summers, at the price paid S. G. Ray, in the Western District, which was received in lieu of the original resolution, and on motion the substitute was adopted by the following vote: Yeas 11, nays 5.

Mr. Gillis moved a reconsideration of the vote directing Mayor Pilcher to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation of the citizens of Memphis to visit Memphis on the 1st and 2d of May, upon the occasion of opening the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, which motion carried, and the same was referred to the Revision Committee; when—

Mr. Baird, from said committee, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to appoint a committee of five to visit Memphis upon the occasion of opening the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and to com-

municate with the Mayor of Memphis in relation thereto without delay, which was adopted.

Mr. Weaver, from the select committee, to whom was referred a petition from the president of the Jefferson and Brownsboro Turnpike Road Co., reported a resolution directing the Mayor to advertise for proposals for the construction of tressle-work to connect the Brownsboro bridge with Beugrass street, in accordance with the plan and specifications of the engineer, which was adopted.

Mr. Weaver, from the Committee on Streets, was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of H. H. Higdon, clerk of the Board of Aldermen, presented, and, on motion, the same was approved. Also, the bond of J. M. Vaughan, clerk of the Common Council, was approved.

The following bonds were referred to the Committee on Finance, to wit:

N. L. McClelland, City Tax-Collector, Western District;

R. H. Snyder, City Tax-Collector, Eastern District;

A. W. R. Harris, Assessor;

E. D. Prewitt, Street Inspector, Eastern District;

James Kirkpatrick, Chief of Police;

George W. Griffey, Street Inspector, Western District;

R. A. Collins, Coal Inspector;

R. J. Elliott, City Attorney;

Jeremiah Diller, Wharfmaster;

Henry Wolford, Treasurer;

J. T. Murray, Railroad Tax-Collector, Western District;

John M. Read, Sexton Oakland Cemetery;

John D. Pope, Auditor.

A claim of \$8 50 in favor of W. S. D. Megowan, for sheriff's fees, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen, allowing Daniel McSweeney a tavern license on Jefferson street, between Floyd and Preston, which was referred to the Committee on Taverns and Groceries, Eastern District.

The annual report of John D. Pope, City Auditor, was presented and referred to the Finance Committee.

The annual report of Henry Wolford City Treasurer, was presented and referred to the Finance Committee.

A report was presented from Wm. Cross for the grading of First street from the river to the creek, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

Mr. Muir presented a petition signed by numerous citizens, dealers in wines, liquors, &c., asking that authority be given them to employ and pay Mr. L. F. Thompson for inspecting and gauging their liquors, which was read and referred to the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Eastern and Western Districts, with leave to report, when—

Mr. Huston, from said Committee, after investigation, reported against granting the prayers of the petitioners, which report was concurred in and said petition was rejected.

President Monroe appointed Messers. Sargent and Weaver a Committee on Cemeteries.

Mr. Sargent presented a communication from the trustees of the "Polish House of Israel," proposing to purchase a lot in the Oak Hill Cemetery, which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance; when—

Mr. Sargent, from said Committee, after investigation, reported a resolution authorizing the Mayor to sell and convey to the "Polish House of Israel" lot No. 7 in Oak Hill Cemetery, for the sum of \$500 per acre, payable in five annual instalments, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monroe and Messrs. Baird, Browning, Caswell, Craig, Huston, Muir, Newiman, Pope, Sargent, Semple, Shanks, and Weaver—13.

Nays—Messrs. Gillis, Kendall, and Overall—3.

Mr. Muir presented a petition from J. Innes Williams, asking that he be exempt from paying a license for exhibiting his panorama of the Bible, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, with leave to report, when—

Mr. Muir from said committee reported a resolution granting the prayer of petitioner, which was adopted.

Mr. Muir, from the Finance Committee, to whom was referred a resolution authorizing the Mayor to borrow \$20,000, to meet the expenses of the city, reported against the passage of same, which report was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Browning, Muir, Overall, Pope, Semple, and Weaver—7.

Nays—President Monroe, and Messrs. Caswell, Craig, Gillis, Huston, Kendall, Newman, Sargent, and Shanks—9. When—

A motion, to recommit the same with instructions to report an ordinance directing the Mayor to borrow the same from the sinking fund, was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monroe, and Messrs. Baird, Browning, Craig, Muir, Overall, Pope, Semple, and Weaver—9.

Nays—Messrs. Caswell, Gillis, Huston, Kendall, Newman, Sargent, and Shanks—7. Subsequently—

Mr. Muir reported an ordinance to borrow \$20,000 from the Sinking Fund, which was read once, and the second reading thereof being dispensed with by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elect, on motion it was adopted.

Mr. Pope, on leave, reported a resolution, requesting the Mayor to inform the Council why the ordinance prohibiting the throwing of filth, &c., in the streets, obstructing the streets, gutters, and sidewalks and prohibiting the fast driving of drays and carts, has not been enforced, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

J. D. Salvage, \$26, for repairing a well and bridge;

Jno. G. Lyons, \$214 56, for repairing Beargrass Cut-Off;

Brown & Vaughan, \$88 35, for coal furnished to the Workhouse;

Overall & Moran, \$26 73, for groceries furnished to the Pest House;

John Liley, \$6, for rent of Police Office in the Eastern District;

J. B. Wilder & Bro., \$32, for oil furnished Union Fire Co.;

J. B. Wilder & Bro., \$32, for oil furnished the Rescue Fire Co.

Mr. Weaver, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Mayor to cause the contract for the improvement of the sidewalks in front of the Western Cemetery to be extended so as to embrace all that portion belonging to the city and fronting on Jefferson street, which was adopted.

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